(XXXVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1765.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1779.

[illegible] day of a letter from the king, to Monsieur, the admiral.

MY COUSIN,

I AM informed that doubts have arisen respecting the precise time when hostilities in the present war commenced, and that from this uncertainty disputes may arise prejudicial to commerce; to prevent which, I have thought proper more particularly to explain what I signified to you in my letter of the 10th of July. I therefore command you to notify to all under your orders, that the insult offered to my flag by the English squadron, in seizing, on the 17th of June, 1778, my frigates the Licorne and Pallas, laid me under the necessity of making reprisals. And accordingly that very day, the 17th of June, 1778, is to be considered as the commencement of hostilities committed upon my subjects by those of the king of England. Having nothing further to deliver to you, I pray God, my cousin, to take you into his holy protection.

DONE at Versailles, on the 5th day of the month of April, 1779.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(And below)

DE SARTINE.

LONDON.

The parliamentary country gentlemen are seriously called upon to do themselves and country justice in the public enquiries that are likely to come before them this session. Even in proportion as they wish the subjugation of America, they should be ardent in the punishment of those who have protracted the war, either by their want of spirit, or delay.

Machiavel observes, that the secret way to destroy the liberties of any country, is to sap them by degrees. Our tory ministry are practising this with a modern refinement, by encouraging pleasure, idleness, and prodigacy, as aids to their purpose; by the assistance of which never failing engineers, the people will not be aware of their danger, till the fabric of the constitution tumbles about their ears.

As an additional proof of the œconomy of government, colonel Barre informed the house on Thursday last, that general Haldimand, lately sent out as governor of Quebec, though employed on no particular service, was allowed ten pounds a day for that appointment only, besides his pay as general, &c.

Jemmy Twitcher is again got at his prophecies and calculations; not abashed at making a little mistake about our superiority at sea over the house of Bourbon last session, he now has the modesty to assert, we shall by the latter end of next year, have a fleet equal to that which we had in the year 1759. But Jemmy should recollect two things before he asserts; the first is, that his credit for assertions is very low; and the second, that the hearts of oak in this country are much rottener than they were in the year 1759.

Lord shelburne's speech in the house of lords of Thursday last, has been much admired for its spirit and information; and as a proof, amongst many other instances which his lordship has given in his public character, how much a nobleman can distinguish himself, who, instead of running into the follies and frivolities of the times, dedicates his leisure to the company of ingenious men, as their friend and patron. This is living like a nobleman, and partakes of that generosity and true distinction, which in better days marked the character of English nobility.

The bishop of Peterborough concluded his admirable speech with these words:—"My lords, one word more, and I have done; I see in the invoice of the expences for our savage allies, an article for crucifixes, for tomahawks, and scalping-knives. Just heaven! What an alemelage, what an union. Better that they had been suffered to remain in ignorance, than that such christianity should be preached to them; their ignorance perhaps might then be some extenuation of their cruelty, and they might have pleaded before the throne of grace, and before the awful tribunal of offended mercy, that they had never heard of the name of Christ."

All the wars that have been undertaken by Great Britain have been either carried on for the purposes of supporting the faith of treaties, or the defence of national honour. The present war with America leaves an exception in the annals of this country; it may be now truly called a malicious one, where our highest point of success will be our lowest point of disgrace, and where all our monstrous expences can never be repaid us but in the bitterness of repentance.

It must be a melancholy reflection, even to those who are sanguine in the cause of the American war, to think that all the subsidies which have been granted for the service of the last year, were scandalously wasted in producing no effect. All the summer was spent in fruitless negociation, and in retreating; so that in fact, the people of this country have been taxed beyond what they could possibly bear, to spend the produce of those taxes in America.

Advices from Paris of very late date, positively assert, that the chevalier de St. Georg[illegible] is coming to reside with the princess of Stolberg, (whose [illegible] in the year 1772) their two children, a son and [illegible] daughter, had lately removed from Brussels (where they had resided mostly since their marriage) to Cambray, and were to be expelled in that capital, as is supposed, on a political account.

House of Commons, Tuesday, June [illegible]. After disposing of a number of petitions, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply, to take into consideration his majesty's message.

Lord North, without any preface, moved the following resolution, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding one million be granted to his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences he may find it necessary to incur for the service of the year 1779; and to enable him to take such measures as he shall think for the benefit of the state; the said sum of one million to be provided for out of the first aids the ensuing year."

Mr. T. Townshend making use of the privilege the members enjoy, to take a general view of the state of the nation, when they are voting money, allowed himself a large field to range in. He wished to learn what was the present object of the war with America? How it was to be carried on, where, and with what? The force now in America, he presumed, could not in reason be adequate to the conquest of that country, when a much larger had failed in the attempt. The 5000 men we had sent to the West-Indies, had greatly weakened Sir Henry Clinton, for they were the flower of his army; by their absence Sir Henry was so cramped that he could not act on the defensive, while the small reinforcement sent out with admiral Arbuthnot would probably arrive too late to be of any effectual service this campaign. The troops under general Grant in St. Lucia he wished to see ordered back to America, for two reasons; one that they might reinforce sir Henry Clinton; and the other that they might quit a country where they were daily dying, without being able to do their country any further service. If his accounts were true, 500 of them had already died; and 1100 were lying sick in the hospitals. The force of France in the same quarter of the world was supposed to be near 16,000 strong, consisting of old regular regiments from Old France; so that 5000 men could not pretend to make conquests against such an army. The force of Mr. Byron was certainly superior to that of Monsieur d'Estaing; but as he cannot detach a sufficient number of vessels to carry safe to New-York general Grant's army, he may be said to be confined to a spot as much as d'Estaing is to Martinique.

He wished to know if any more offers were to be held out to the Americans; he admitted indeed that, strictly speaking, we are not bound by terms which when offered were rejected; but he was of opinion, that it would be prudent and politic to treat. He would be glad to know if unconditional submission was still the object of administration; said he was the more desirous to know it, as the commission under which our commissioners held out terms to the Americans, would expire in a short time.

If what was asserted by an honourable friend (Mr. Burke) on Monday last was true, viz. that the negociation with Spain was broken off, he would not say our case was desperate, for he hoped we should act manfully, and, by our spirit, repel the threatening danger; but he could not avoid thinking it to be very alarming. America and France already at open war with us; Spain arming, and a cloud hanging over Ireland, afforded us rather a gloomy prospect.

The reports from Ireland were really alarming, and he could not but attribute in a great measure to administration the consequences that might ensue. They had put off to another session the consideration of Irish affairs; and had sown the seeds of discontent in the north of Ireland, by rejecting the clause, in favour of the dissenters, that was tacked to a bill in favour of the roman catholics. The latter he deemed very proper objects of toleration, and he had done himself the honour to be one of the first who ventured to recommend that body of people to their own parliament; but he could not but contend that it was rather improper to exclude the dissenters from a share in an indulgence offered to roman catholics.

Lord North said, that unconditional submission had never been his object, nor, he believed, of any one member of administration. He never had intended to enslave America, and had never been weak enough to imagine, that he could have supported slavery in it, even if he could have once introduced it. The question now in dispute was, Whether we should renounce all connections with America, or whether we should endeavour to preserve her to Great Britain; and he was convinced, that after ages, considering the great importance of our colonies to us, would certainly applaud us for every effort we had made, and should hereafter make, to keep them. He never had, in endeavouring to obtain this end, once thought of overturning the liberties of America; his sole view was to assert the just and natural rights of this country.

With respect to the 5000 in the West-Indies, he had learned from their general, that the sickness was no longer mortal, and that the sick were recovering very fast. It was to be sure a disagreeable necessity to be obliged to send brave and gallant troops to an unwholsome climate; but when the French pointed their force to the West-Indies, which are of the utmost consequence to us, administration ought not to be blamed for exposing the bravest men, to preserve invaluable possessions.

The mediation of Spain certainly was at an end, the same friendly disposition towards us, however, apparently existed at the court of Madrid; the same pacific protestations were still made; no junction had taken place between France and Spain; nor the same armaments to which the king had alluded at the opening of the session existed. Ships like wise, and consequently it would be proper to look to them with a jealous eye.

The reports from Ireland were certainly greatly exaggerated, although some [illegible] had indeed taken place, and [illegible] but he was of opinion, that it would be prudent to grant the [illegible] by his last heard of nothing more. As to the complaint relative to the clause in favour of the dissenters, he did not think it as well founded as gentlemen might imagine; it was tacked to the bill in favour of the roman catholics, with a view to destroy it, and when it arrived in England, it was a moot point whether the bill was more likely to pass or be rejected by the lords and commons of Ireland, with the clause or without it; and he was really of opinion that if the bill had returned with the clause, it would have been rejected, as the clause tended to repeal the sacramental test, which was greatly liked in Ireland. Besides, the bill and clause were upon very different principles; the former was built upon the rational ground of toleration; the latter was granting a participation in the government; the one was just and proper, the other perhaps imprudent and impolitic.

Mr. Dempster rose just to ask if all idea of negociation with America was over?

Mr. Fox rose to the same point. When the minister (said he) brought his conciliatory bills into parliament fourteen months ago, it was reasonable to infer, that he had done so because the king had not sufficient powers to treat without them. The parliament was now going to rise; the commission for treating with America would expire in a month, and then, though America should be inclined to treat, it will not be in the power of the minister, according to his own doctrine, to treat.

Lord George Gordon and Mr. Burke entered into a long digression on the religious affairs of Scotland.

The house at last got back to the motion on the table, which, after some further debate, was carried without a division.

PHILADELPHIA *August 26.*

Extract of a letter to the president of congress, dated West-Point, August 26, 1779.

"I intended in my last, for the satisfaction of congress, to have transmitted to your excellency the enclosed copies of a letter from captain Hopkins of Moylan's dragoons, of the 20th ult. and from major-general Howe, of the 6th inst. but was prevented through hurry.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Your excellency's most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON."

SIR, *Crompond, July 30, 1779.*

YESTERDAY being joined by 22 men from our regiment, and hearing Baromore was out, I resolved to wait for him a little above the plains. This morning at light I discovered the enemy advancing; the report was that it was Baromore. I made a disposition to charge him. In the charge we discovered them to be colonel Emmerick's corps. It was conducted by such vigour, that we had in a little time near half his corps prisoners, when we discovered a large body of infantry, which issued on us from behind a stone wall. Upon this we were obliged to retreat; in which, being pushed by the regiment of yagers, we were under the necessity to leave all of the prisoners but 3 men and 4 horses. I left 1 man and 3 horses, and 2 in the woods his horse giving out. The enemy were about 500 strong. It was their intention to cut off my retreat. However they got nothing by it. We left 6 dead on the field, and a great number wounded. I had only 2 wounded. I am, with great respect,

Your's, &c.

D. HOPKINS, capt. L. D.

To major CARTWRIGHT, aid de camp to major-general HEATH.

Camp at Kaler's-Hill, Lower-Salem, Aug. [illegible]

Dear Sir,

INTELLIGENCE making it probable that a party of the enemy might be surprised within their lines, 35 of Moylan's and 20 of Sheldon's light dragoons, with 40 infantry, and about 50 militia horse were appointed for this command, with orders to carry the enterprize into execution, if, on approaching the enemy, it was found practicable—Lieutenant colonel Wade, of Moylan's, conducted this affair with a conduct and spirit much to his honour. He got within the enemy's lines by midnight, and proceeded near two miles beyond Delancy's bridge without discovery; and though he did not meet with the party he was sent to surprize, he brought off 16 prisoners, 2 or 3 negroes, upwards of 30 horses, a few arms, some accoutrements, and many other things of value. He had got on this side of New-Rochelle on his return, when about day-break, he was charged with spirit by a strong body of horse, who fell on our rear; they were received and opposed with a resolution truly commendable; but superior numbers made it necessary for our cavalry to retire a little, that the fire of the infantry might operate. The sudden attack of the enemy, and the nature of the ground, gave this corps no time to take a situation very favourable; but they sustained the attack with firmness, and by a well directed fire checked the enemy until the cavalry was again got in order. The engagement then recommenced between the horse, while the infantry took a more defensible position. Though our cavalry exerted themselves as much as possible, they were again obliged to retire—when the infantry gave the enemy another severe check. But their numbers every moment encreasing, it was thought proper to order the infantry to retire to a wood, where they could defend themselves with effect, and their retreat be made good. Our horse retired by the road which led to Hor[illegible] the enemy hung for some time upon the [illegible] smart encounters between small parties [illegible] opened, in which we constantly had [illegible] The enemy gave over the contest about

bridge, and our cavalry proceeded to Hoefuck. Some time after they appeared on Phillips's Hill, where, for particular reasons, I wish they had continued a little longer.

I think lieutenant-colonel White a valuable officer, and take pleasure in again expressing how highly I approve his conduct. The officers and men of the cavalry behaved with a gallantry and spirit truly laudable. Captain Pope of the infantry, and the officers and men of his command, are mentioned by those of the cavalry in a manner demonstrative of their merit, and expressive of the gratitude of the horse for the support they afforded them.

The enemy without doubt suffered a good deal. Lieutenant Gill counted 14 men lying on the field at one place of action—and more must have fallen at other places. The officers of the parties I sent out after the enemy, when I found them retiring, learnt of the inhabitants that they acknowledged their loss (in proportion to the numbers engaged) considerable. Of the horse on our side 3 men only are wounded, and they so slightly that they are now on duty. Of the infantry I have as yet had no return, but understand from captain Pope that 2 only are killed. We did not lose an horse, and had but 3 or 4 wounded—4 of the enemy's were taken in the action. Proper returns shall be transmitted your excellency, the moment I receive them.

Upon the whole, I think this a clever little affair; and flatter myself it will meet, Sir, with your approbation. I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

ROBERT HOWE.

P. S. I have ordered the things taken to be sold for the benefit of the captors. So sensible are the horse of the good behaviour of the infantry in this affair, that they have unanimously voted them half a share extraordinary, in reward of their merit.

SIR, *West Point, August 20, 1779.*

YOUR very polite favour of the 17th ult. with the extract of an act of congress, I have just now received. The honourable manner in which that respectable body have been pleased to express their approbation of my conduct in the enterprise on Stoney-Point, must be very flattering to a young soldier; but whilst I experience every sensation arising from a consciousness of having used my best endeavours to carry the orders of my general into execution, I feel much hurt that I did not in my letter to him of the 17th of July, mention (among other brave and worthy officers) the names of lieutenant-colonel Sherman, majors Hull, Murphy and Posey, whose good conduct and intrepidity justly entitled them to that attention.

Permit me, therefore, through your excellency, to do them that justice now which the state of my wound diverted me from in the first instance; and whilst I pay this tribute to real merit, I must not omit major Nolmont de Laneuville, a French gentleman, who (in the character of a volunteer) stept amongst the first for glory.

I will only beg leave to add, that every officer and soldier, belonging to the light corps, discovered a zeal and intrepidity that did and ever will secure success.

I am,

With every sentiment of esteem,

Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

His excellency JOHN JAY, Esq;
president of congress.

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from Paramus, August 22.

"Sundry late military occurrences, which you cannot be unacquainted with, gave the alarm to the enterprising genius of major Lee, who being ordered into this country, took into contemplation an attempt on Powles-Hook, a place naturally difficult of access, and highly improved by art. He busily employed himself in gaining a knowledge of the place, its situation, strength, &c. This done, he communicated the matter to his excellency, who, surprised at the many obstacles, declined his assent to an affair so replete with danger. But on a fuller representation from the major, whose endeavours were unremitted until the necessary intelligence was collected—having devised the mode of attack, the method of retreat, and the number of troops adequate, transmitted them accurately to the general, who was pleased to approve of the disposition, and ordered every thing requisite for a matter of so much difficulty.

"A description of the place will not be improper, as it will serve to give you an idea of the many obstructions to be met with. The Hook is formed by a winding curve of North-River, directly opposite New-York; a wide gut intersects the tongue of land, and leaves the place of fortification an entire island: the gut in depth is so considerably encreased, as to render it impassible at a little more than half flood; interior to this runs a line of abbattis of great strength, which extends to the extreme verges of the island; still within these is a fort (except the gate way) impregnable, assisted by a chain of redoubts situate on its left, of superior strength; the whole surrounded by a marsh two miles in breadth, rendered almost impervious, by reason of a number of guts, which irregularly intersect it at various points.

"Three hundred Virginians, under the command of major Clark, two companies of Maryland, and M'Lean's dismounted dragoons, composed the assailants. The whole, directed by major Lee, took their route from the New-Bridge on Hackinsack, attended by a number of waggons to convey the opinion of a foraging party. The timid apprehensions of a principal guide, on our nearer approach to the enemy, proved the source of numberless mistakes, which retarded the execution of the design three hours, and occasioned an alteration in the primary disposition, instead of attacking in three different places as at first intended—The body was formed into two columns, and after forcing the abbatis, a separation took place by major Clark's marching to the right, the other column to the left; the former preceded at some distance; instantly seized the grand fort, and re-echoed the watch-word; in less than ten minutes a complete possession of the works was effected, with little or no loss.

"The necessity of a retreat every moment became evident; day-light approached apace, and obliged us to retire precipitately, though without confusion. Relying on the boats which were to transport us over the Hackinsack, 2 miles distant from the scene of action, and which constituted our safety—we marched on, with the prisoners—but our arrival soon convinced us of a disappointment. The dangers of the situation were manifest: the North-River on the right was at many places not more that two miles distant from the party with the major part of the British army strewed along the opposite shore, obliged the execution of every device and stratagem to obviate their intercepting a retreat of eighteen miles, which was judiciously effected, notwithstanding all their efforts to the contrary."

Sept. 1. Monday arrived here the sloop Terrible, with 112 puncheons of rum, from Jamaica. She was lately commanded by captain Bryan, and bound to New-York; but last saturday night, being about four or five leagues from our capes, four of the sailors secured the captain and mate, took possession of the vessel, and brought her safe in. She left Jamaica the first of August, in company with about 160 sail of vessels, but separated from them in the Gulf of Florida.

We learn that a large ship, one of the above fleet, ran ashore in the Gulf, and was entirely lost.

By the Jamaica Mercury of the 24th of July we learn, that the Lion man of war, of 64 guns (one of admiral Byron's fleet) arrived there in a shattered condition, having received very material damage in her masts, yards, and rigging; that the carnage on board her was very considerable; that the accidental explosion of a quantity of cartridges on the lower deck, proved the destruction of a great many men, that 50 had been already buried, and many still remained badly hurt.

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, dated July 6, 1779.

"The Brest, Cadiz, and Ferrol fleets are all at sea to the number of 70 ships of the line, besides frigates, bombs, &c. so that a little time will discover their destination—All English effects have been prohibited with the utmost severity."

ANNAPOLIS, *September 10.*

A LIST of CONTINENTAL AGENTS licensed by the governor and council, to purchase in this state for the army, according to the act of assembly for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Patrick Ewing, Cæcil county, assistant commissary of purchases; licensed the 26th of August 1779.

Henry Hollingsworth, Cæcil deputy quarter-master-general for the eastern shore; the 3d of September 1779.

James Calhoun, Baltimore, deputy quarter-master-general for the western shore; the 7th of September 1779.

Paid

ANNAPOLIS RACES,

TO be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats,

A PURSE of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for,

A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; four years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

Annapolis, September 1, 1779.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, On thursday the 23d inst. at the house lately occupied by Thomas Jennings, Esq; nearly opposite the prison,

A QUANTITY of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of tables, chairs, drawers, looking glasses, pewter, a mahogany bedstead, bed and curtains, a guittar, German flute, a chest of carpenters tools, some wearing apparel, a very neat shew glass for laying on a counter, and a variety of other articles.

JOHN SHAW.

N. B. Household furniture received by the subscriber on commission, to be sold by public or private sale.

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

OF whom good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

Paid

NOTICE is hereby given to the freemen of Anne-Arundel county, that an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, agreeable to the form of government, on the first Monday in October next, being the fourth day of the same month, in order to choose four delegates to serve in the next general assembly.

[illegible] BURGESS, sheriff.

WANTED,

EITHER a single man or one with a small family, who can be well recommended for his sobriety and industry, and also for his knowledge in the business of a plantation, to overlook a farm near the city of Annapolis, whereon there are fourteen or fifteen good working hands. For further particulars enquire of the [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants. 8w

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

LAWS

Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

August 25, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in st. Mary's county, within six miles of Leonard-Town, on the 14th instant, a likely NEGRO WOMAN, named MONICA, about 40 years of age, and five feet three or four inches high, was born in the country, and talks plain. She carried with her sundry kinds of cloaths, those she will probably wear in common are, a jacket and petticoat made of striped country cloath of cotton and wool, the stripes of yellow, blue, and black, and crossways the cloth; took with her also a woman's black furred hat and a silk bonnet; she has a large wen on her forehead, but often wears something tied over it; she will probably endeavour to pass for a free woman, and may endeavour to procure a forged pass, and go off by water. Any person who will take up the said negro woman and bring her home, shall receive twenty dollars reward if taken within ten miles of home, or the above reward if taken out of the county, and secured so that the subscriber can get her.

ABRAHAM CLARKE.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of September, will be run for, over the course at Lower Marlborough, a purse of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the three mile heats; aged horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of racing.

And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run for, over the same ground, a purse of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, two mile heats, horses carrying as above.

Horses to be entered with Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL the day preceding the race, when proper certificate must be shewn. Subscribers to pay thirty dollars entrance the first day, and twenty dollars the second, non-subscribers to pay double each day.

THERE are at the plantation of Patrick M'Gill on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as strays, two red HEIFERS, one marked with a crop in the right ear and an under slope in the left, the other neither brand nor ear mark; they appear to be about two years old.

The owners are desired to take them away and pay charges. w3

Just published, and to be Sold, at the OLD *Printing-office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price* TWELVE DOLLARS *a Dozen, or* TEN SHILLINGS *for a single one)*

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS; Days for holding the several courts in this state, as settled by late acts of assembly; a table shewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with several instructive and entertaining pieces in prose and verse.

August 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition the next general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice. w8

LOST by the subscriber,

THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; several of the leaves are loose. Whoever will deliver them to him, at his office, shall receive forty dollars for their trouble.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.